HARVARD UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY NOTES

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CONTENTS

Dedication of the Houghton Library 61

Cataloguing at Harvard in the Sixties, by *Margaret Currier* . . 67

The James Collection, by *Ralph Barton Perry* 74

Books for the Deposit Library, by *Andrew D. Osborn* . . 80

Editorials 84

The Warren Library of the Harvard Medical School Library, by *Anna C. Holt* 89

The Matt B. Jones Collection, by *William A. Jackson* . . 95

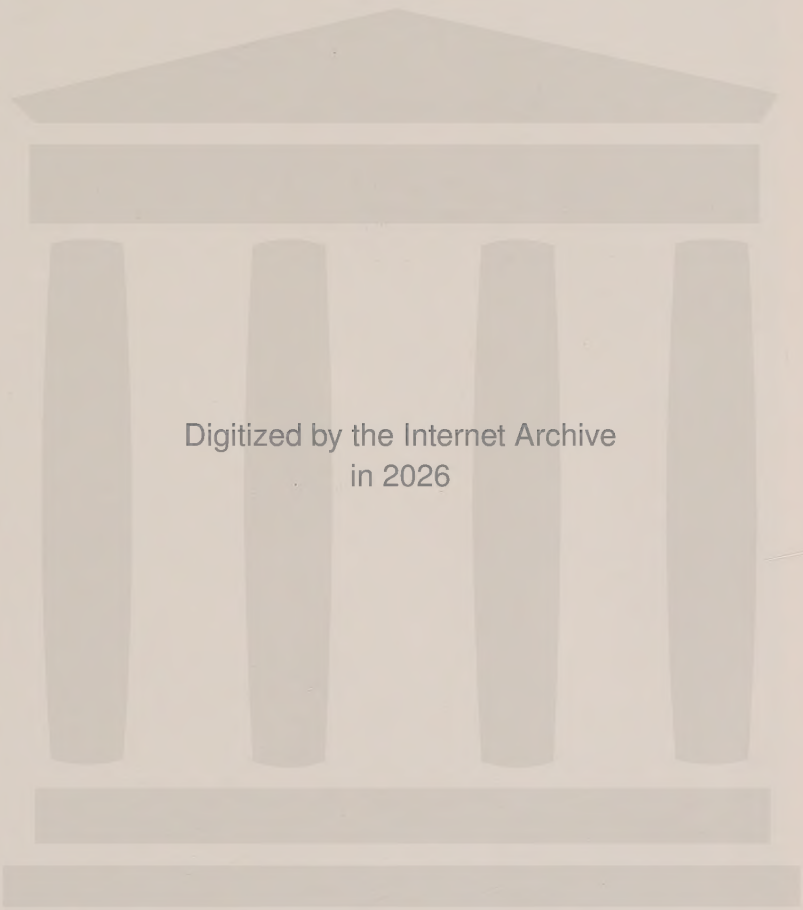
The Littauer Center Library: a few notes on its Origin, by *Elmer M. Grieder* 97

The Development of Cataloguing in the Law Library, by *Robert B. Anderson* 105

Visiting Scholars, by *Robert H. Haynes* 109

The Annals of Josiah Cotton, by *C. K. Shipton* 112

Selected Bibliography on Civilian Defense, compiled by *C. E. Walton* 113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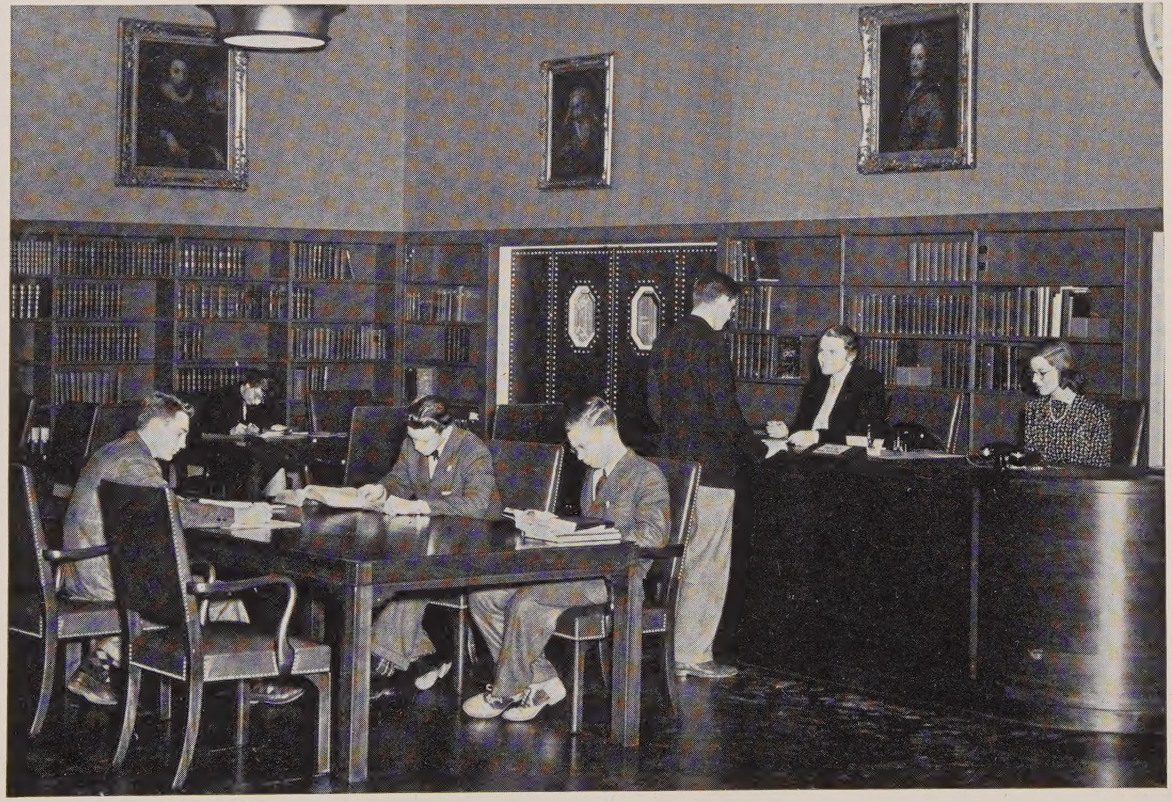

HOUGHTON LIBRARY — *A corner of the Reading Room*

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
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NUMBER 32 MARCH, 1942 Vol. 4, No. 2

DEDICATION OF THE HOUGHTON LIBRARY

SHORTLY after nine o'clock on the evening of February twenty-eighth there gathered in the reading room of the new Houghton Library building a company of librarians, book collectors, Friends of the Library and other distinguished guests to witness the exercises officially marking the opening to public use of the facilities made available through the interest and generosity of Arthur Amory Houghton, Jr., '29. His Excellency the British Ambassador to the United States, Lord Halifax, who had hoped to be present, was represented by Professor Charles Kingsley Webster, of the University of London. President Conant presided. His remarks and those of Mr. Houghton and Professor Webster follow.

PRESIDENT CONANT:

In the midst of war we pause tonight for a moment to salute the acts of peace. We are assembled here to witness a simple ceremony — a simple ceremony but one not without deep significance in Harvard history. We welcome here tonight friends of the Harvard Library and those who have shown their devotion to scholarship and literature by the collecting of manuscripts and books. In particular we welcome the generous donor of this handsome building. We welcome him not only for his concern for the Harvard Library but because in his own right he stands in the fore-

front of collectors and those who are concerned with the preservation of rare books. In spite of an active business career he has found time to collect extensively and with rare discrimination in the field of English literature, and to serve for a time as the Curator of Rare Books in the Library of Congress. I take great pleasure in welcoming Mr. Arthur Amory Houghton, Jr., of the Class of 1929.

MR. HOUGHTON:

Tonight, when all the world is at war, it may seem inappropriate to dedicate a building for the use and care of rare books. But in a broad sense it is not untimely. Harvard University is rich in its libraries, in its collections of books and manuscripts. The University and generations of its graduates have shown wisdom in building up this large and increasing store of source material. It has attracted to Cambridge the scholars of the world. It is the fuel for the fire of learning.

The governments we are fighting have no greater place in their "New Order" for learning than for liberty. The libraries of Europe are lost, the universities are closed. Upon us has fallen the responsibility of safeguarding education in its broadest and most liberal sense. The preservation of the records of scholarship and of truth will make it possible to bring forth a more enlightened civilization in the peace that will follow war. Harvard's great collections must be available to students of this country and of all nations.

This building has been designed to preserve the rare books and manuscripts of Harvard College. It is with the belief that it will serve its purpose that we open it tonight.

PRESIDENT CONANT:

Mr. Houghton, on behalf of the President and Fellows of Harvard University I accept with deep gratitude your splendid gift. In entrusting us with the custodianship of this building and its treasures, you add a further responsibility to those already carried by the Harvard Corporation, but one which we gladly undertake.

One of the functions of a university is to act as a guardian of the cultural riches of the past. Our libraries and museums serve only in part our own students and our staff. To a large measure they are of benefit to the much greater world of scholars. As trustees pledged to the continuation and loving care of such enterprise, we are the servants of a community that extends far beyond those academic walls — our responsibilities transcend both the immediate aims of this institution of learning and the days in which we live. It is our hope that the trust you have displayed in this University by making us the recipients of your generosity will through the decades prove to have been well placed.

If the iron age which is now upon us continues as long as some pessimists believe, a future historian of Harvard, Professor Morison's successor, may be bewildered in noting this evening's celebration. He may wonder how in the black year of 1942, with death and destruction loose upon the entire world, we could have come together to open a treasury of arts and letters. He may even wonder how it was possible that the University could have been able to plan and carry out this undertaking in the years when the skies were dark with the coming catastrophe. But if any such querulous recorder of Harvard's past does arise in the times to come, his questions will show how little he understands the America of our day. We know this building stands as a symbol of one element of strength which has created the American university. It is the twentieth century's first response on this Continent to the challenge of posterity. It is our conception of the ancient duty of a company of scholars to cherish the creative spirit of mankind and treasure those things which the world will not willingly let die.

Announcement of Gifts

It is now my privilege to announce at this time certain other gifts which have been made to the University.

Mr. William King Richardson, '80, has not only recorded his intention to bequeath his library of books and manuscripts to Harvard, but has already equipped and furnished the room in this building which will accommodate his collection at what we hope

will be a distant time. Mr. Richardson's books will materially strengthen Harvard's collections of illuminated manuscripts and fine bindings, and will show Harvard students of the future what a collector with taste and judgment was able to do in this generation.

Mr. John Gregory has given to the Harvard Keats Collection his remarkable series of nineteenth century editions of Keats's *Poems*. This collection is the result of years of devoted and intelligent care.

Mr. Harold T. White and his sister, Mrs. Hugh D. Marshall, have added to the large gifts of the family of their father, William A. White, by presenting all the books and manuscripts remaining in the William A. White Collection not already in the College Library. They include a number of volumes of great rarity and importance, and it may be fairly said that Harvard's present strength in the literature of Elizabethan England is due mainly to the series of benefactions by the William A. White family.

Four of the daughters of Edward W. Hooper, '59, Mrs. John Briggs Potter, Mrs. Ward Thoron, Mrs. Greely Stevenson Curtis, and Mrs. Roger Sherman Warner, have given in his memory seven important books of William Blake. By this gift Harvard's collection of Blake is much strengthened and may now be ranked among the first in this country.

Mr. Henry James has recently given to the University six thousand letters and other manuscripts of the James Family. This is in addition to large former gifts of books. The interest of the collection to students of William James, the philosopher, and Henry James, the novelist, can be readily understood.

Mr. Philip Hofer, '21, whose interest in the Library's collections of books important in the history of the Graphic Arts has continued without abatement since his undergraduate days, has now organized and established a department in this building of the Library for study and instruction in that field. It is proper at this time to acknowledge his recent gifts of over three thousand volumes of his own collection of books and manuscripts, the furnishing of a room for the study of Printing and Graphic Arts, and a generous endowment for the Department.

The Ralph Waldo Emerson Memorial Association has deposited

in the Library the vast array of Emerson manuscripts, books and pamphlets which are in its possession. This includes all the Journals, letters, sermons, lectures and other memorabilia which have been and will be the source of most Emersonian scholarship.

Mrs. Andrew Hepburn has deposited the manuscripts of her grandmother, Caroline Sturgis Tappan, who was the friend and correspondent of most of the people who have made Concord memorable. The collection includes over 125 unpublished Emerson letters of much more than ordinary interest, besides dozens of his manuscript poems, and over fifty letters of Margaret Fuller.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has deposited its archives, which are of great importance in the study of the American Frontier and the forces which, in the nineteenth century, impelled so many American young men and women to spend their lives in the Far West and foreign lands.

And, finally, Mr. Arthur A. Houghton, Jr., has placed his books, manuscripts, drawings and memorabilia of John Keats in rooms in this building designed for their preservation. When added to the Keats Collection of Miss Amy Lowell already given to Harvard, it forms a collection of the greatest importance to scholars, and a memorial of unparalleled completeness to one of the greatest of English poets.

Introduction of Professor Webster

We are fortunate in having with us tonight a representative of the British Ambassador, a former professor at Harvard University. We welcome him both as an old friend and in his capacity as the bearer of greetings from the British Isles. I take pleasure in introducing Professor Charles K. Webster of London University.

PROFESSOR CHARLES K. WEBSTER:

It is a great pleasure to be allowed to present to this Library a copy of an old book to be placed on its shelf during this celebration, a book peculiarly appropriate for Harvard, the academic home of C. H. Haskins, who knew all there was to know of the

12th Century. It is only a small thing, but it is, first of all, a token of our delight, at a time when our own learning is getting rather low, in the act of a generous, farsighted donor to this great University; and secondly, a very small token of the deep gratitude of all our libraries and our learning to American scholarship.

Lord Halifax took a sincere interest in this Library and he hoped to be here himself tonight. It would have been very appropriate for him to present this book; but he sent this message:

"The Polycraticus is not light reading, even for those who are fluent in mediaeval Latin; but its central doctrine commands attention still today. John of Salisbury was an English monk educated in France. He spent many years on the staff of the Archbishop of Canterbury, for whom he undertook various diplomatic missions, and he was present on the famous occasion in 1170 when Archbishop Thomas à Becket was murdered in Canterbury Cathedral at the height of a great struggle over the crucial relationship between Church and State. He died as Bishop of Chartres in France in the year 1180.

"John's world was not a world of national states, such as we know today. The Statesman of whom he writes, the ideal ruler, is the ruler of any state in Christendom, and, as a Christian ruler, is or should be subject of a higher law than any made on earth. This central doctrine is one which has not lost its appeal for Americans and Englishmen today, for they and their allies are fighting side by side for just one principle — the principle that might cannot go unhampered either by Christian morality or even by man-made law. There is then a fitness in the choice of this celebrated book as a gift to Harvard University from the people of Great Britain.

HALIFAX

February 28th, 1942."

PRESIDENT CONANT:

Mr. Webster, on behalf of the President and Fellows of Harvard University I accept with gratitude the gift which you have presented. We value it both for its intrinsic worth and for the spirit in which it has been given. Just three centuries ago a devastating war started on English soil which had the result of bringing Harvard College and the two ancient universities of England more closely together than they have ever been since. Another war brings you

to our shores. May this world-wide struggle, which has so many aspects of a civil war, be the prelude to still closer ties between all the English universities and those of the United States. I like to think that this gift of yours is, therefore, a harbinger of those peaceful times to come when in increasing numbers British and American scholars will literally fly back and forth across the Atlantic Ocean to share their labors and their treasures.

I declare this library officially open and the meeting adjourned for the inspection of the building and its riches.

CATALOGUING AT HARVARD IN THE SIXTIES

BY MARGARET CURRIER

CAN you imagine yourself using the Harvard College Library of 1862? It was in its present location, but quite a different edifice: old Gore Hall with its pinnacles, before the days of the additional wing and the first modern stacks. Actually it was little more than one large room divided into alcoves, with a gallery, and, for storage purposes, a loft. One room embraced books, readers and staff — a room so crowded that each annual report of Mr. Sibley, the Librarian, recorded some new method by which the ingenious carpenter had managed to squeeze in a few more feet of shelves, until at last there was nothing to do but to pile volumes on the floor. An occasional dispensing of duplicates to Tufts College, the Boston Public Library, the "N. E. H. & G. Society," etc., or the transfer of duplicate pamphlets to the hands of Mr. Leonard, the auctioneer, would ease matters for a spell; but one day Mr. Sibley was driven to complain that "all the alcoves have been divided which can be, advantageously. Several of these small alcoves are occupied by the persons employed to do the work of the Library. And each person shuts up several

hundred, in some alcoves 1000 or 1500 volumes, to get at which it is necessary for the occupant to rise, move the chair, frequently the table, and remain standing till the steps are adjusted, the book found and sometimes even consulted; and then to replace everything before resuming work."[1] Furthermore the Librarian himself had no room to which he might retire for conferences and correspondence.

How numerous were the "persons employed to do the work of the Library" in those days? In May 1862, Mr. Sibley's *Harvard Library Journal* records that "We now have, employed in the Library, five young ladies, besides the Librarian, Assistant Librarian [Ezra Abbot] Mr. Cutter, the 2d Assistant Librarian & T. J. Kiernan, the Janitor; & John Maccarty a boy, & J. W. Harris when not employed as President's Clerk." The five young ladies were somewhat of an innovation, the earliest among them having come in April 1859 when the Diary states: "April 11. Began to employ female help in the Library. Miss Caroline Louisa & Miss Ellen Maria, daughters of the late Samuel Sawyer, M.D., of Cambridge (Class 1827) began copying lists of books to be bought, which have been brought in by Professors. Compensation six cents per hour for the present. Mr. Nelson 10 cents per hour." (There is no mention of the duties of Mr. Nelson.)

By June Mr. Sibley had become convinced that he might use "female help" for cataloguing purposes, for we read further under June 11: "Young women began to assist in writing, cataloguing &c. in the Library." Probably he did not dream that some day there would be over one hundred women on the Harvard Library staff.

Working conditions were not what they are today. To begin with, Gore Hall was cold and damp — so much so that by November 1859 the female assistants were complaining, and the blinds from Holden Chapel were fixed up as screens to protect them from draughts. Colds and illnesses were frequent.

Hours were short in the winter time, as may be deduced from Sibley's note in 1867 that the Library was open "from 9 to 5 un-

[1] John Langdon Sibley's *Harvard Library Journal*, a manuscript diary, preserved in the Harvard University Archives.

less the sun sets before 5." On the other hand, vacations and holidays became rarer as time went on, for the Committee to Examine the Library felt that the Library resources should be available when anyone wished to use them, though Mr. Sibley fought for uninterrupted time in which to get things accomplished. We note with pleasure one jubilant entry in the Diary: "July 5 [1869] Gore Hall closed — work there all day in quiet, it being the celebration day of Independence," but later, in a minor key: "Feb. 22 [1873] Washington's birth-day — a legal holiday — but college library open as usual," and May 30 of that same year: "Library open all day, though Decoration Day."

There was obviously no purchasing agent at Harvard in the sixties, for interspersed among the Librarian's annual reports and copies of his correspondence we find in Mr. Sibley's hand:

> "Oct. 18 [1862] Miss Pedrick brought to the Library two pen wipers, having given one previously."
> "Oct. 20 [1862] Miss Thayer brought two pen wipers."
> "Sept. 5 [1863] For one dollar bought a spring bell for the Library to call assistants to me."
> "Sept. 20 [1866] Bought for twelve dollars one gross of Faber pencils."
> "Nov. 1 [1866] Seventeen thick mahogany rulers procured for the Library."

and this terse line:

> "Oct. 23 [1867] For 50 cents bought a large mousetrap for the Library."

In such a scene and under such conditions was the business of the Harvard College Library conducted in the sixties. This business was not merely of a routine nature, either. Mr. Sibley was energetically gathering in material which we prize today. Then as now a war was in progress; paper was scarce and many patriotic citizens were selling to the junk man rare books, manuscripts and pamphlets from their attics, a few of which the Librarian was able to salvage for the Library, while he wrote pleas for the preservation of such material. Again he was arranging for the exchange of duplicates with Yale College, and talking about the desirability

of establishing a national depository library to contain one copy of every printed book. Gore Hall was not simply the College Library; it was commonly considered a "Public Library" in the sense that its scarcer volumes were available for research to scholars throughout the country.

In this period prior to annual library conferences and round-table discussions, Mr. Sibley was corresponding with other librarians about problems of binding, classification, inventories and so forth, as well as wrestling with his particular problems of stolen books, discipline of students, damp cellars and walls, and lack of space.

His assistants too were alert and active in improving the service of the Library. Ezra Abbot, for example, a Biblical scholar, had been in charge of the cataloguing and classification and much of the ordering of books since 1856, and to him we are indebted for one of Harvard's contributions to the history of cataloguing.

His particular problem was to provide a suitable index to the knowledge contained in the alcoves of Gore Hall. The existing catalogues of the Library numbered four: the printed book catalogue of 1830 and its supplement of 1834, a card file for books received since 1834, and eight folio volumes containing mounted slips for pamphlets received between 1834 and 1850. This meant four alphabets of authors' names to be consulted, and only the first two were open to the students and professors. The records of the books received during the preceding thirty years were consulted only by the Librarian and his assistants.

Mr. Abbot's meditations upon this situation led to a novel creation — an "alphabetico-classed" subject catalogue on cards, with an author and title index. This was no mere dream. It was a practical scheme worked out with tables and diagrams to the last tray-label and guide-card — further than that, for it included exact dimensions for the wooden blocks which were to support the cards in each tray to afford maximum convenience in consultation.

The advantages of the plan, submitted in September of 1861, were obvious; a beginning was made at once, and by the following spring the five young ladies were busily engaged in writing the 2 x 5″ cards for the new indexes at the rate of six or eight

cents an hour (raised to 11, 12½ and 14 cents in Sept. 1864, and to 18 and 21 cents in 1867).

One set of cards, the author index, was arranged according to the authors' full names and contained for each item: brief title, place and date of publication, number of volumes, and the number of the alcove in which it was located.

The other set of cards, the subject index, was arranged by subject matter — alphabetically according to broad groups, each of which contained subdivisions, likewise arranged in alphabetical order. The following headings are samples, showing how they were grouped according to fields of knowledge:

Agriculture
Bible
    Old Testament
    New Testament
        Gospels, etc.
Biography I (collective biography)
Biography II (biographies of individuals)
    Abbot
    Bacon
    Calvin, etc.
Botany
    Biography
    Geography
    Physiology
    Systematic
Dramatic Literature
Fiction
    French
    German, etc.
Future life. See Theology — Dogmatic § Future Life
Geography
    America (North)
    Ancient
    Asia
    Voyages
History
    America (North)

Ancient
Asia, etc.

Language
Arabic
English, etc.

Sermons
Christmas
Dedication
Doctrinal
Expository
Fast
Funeral
Historical
Political

Theology
Dogmatic
Death
Future Life
Heaven
Resurrection
Sin
Trinity

Toxicology

The cards written for this subject index were made in fuller detail as regards title of the book, number of pages and illustrations, descriptive notes, etc., and provided the key to material in books, periodicals and proceedings of academies, etc., on any given topic. According to Mr. Cutter in an article for the *North American Review* of January 1869, Harvard was the first library in the country to attempt the indexing of periodicals and society transactions in its catalogue — a double boon when we realize that general periodical indexes were non-existent at that time.

The enormity of the task is evident when we consider that it involved the eventual examination of each of the 100,000 volumes already in the Library in order to determine the headings to be used in the subject index. However, the work steadily progressed with the assistance of Mr. Charles Ammi Cutter, later librarian

of the Boston Athenaeum, and a succession of young ladies who were engaged "to write &c. in the Library." Each annual report recorded all new books catalogued on the long and short cards (the "long cards" being the old official author record for the use of the library staff which was still kept up, and the "short cards" being those for Mr. Abbot's new indexes). Meanwhile the older books were recatalogued on the short cards as time permitted.

The effectiveness of the results was reflected as early as July of 1863 in the Report of the Committee to Examine the Library: "The new Catalogue on cards . . . has been making such progress, and has been so constantly in use, during the past year, that experience has dissipated all doubts as to its intrinsic *practical* value. The theoretical soundness and the beauty of its method have never been questioned; and it would seem that the Librarians and the frequenters of the Library must now be congratulated on the possession of the best mode yet devised of summarily answering the questions, 1. 'Is the book I want in the Library?' 2. 'What books in the Library treat of the subject on which I am seeking information?'. . . It is proper to say, that expert librarians of large libraries in different parts of the country have pronounced most favorably upon it, the younger as well as the older members of the University use its guidance with ease and pleasure, and it lightens the labor and saves the time of the officers of the Library in a very appreciable degree. Every resort to it by a student operates as a brief lesson in Bibliography, — no unimportant part of the education of those who are to collect libraries for themselves, or, from their position as educated men, are naturally to be called upon to take a leading part in founding minor public libraries, already appearing in a thousand localities, and hereafter to form so distinguishing a feature of the United States. . . ." [1]

This was the beginning of our present Public Catalogue, now combined into one alphabet of author, title and subject cards, in which one may still find a few of the short cards belonging to the author or subject indexes written by Mr. Abbot, Mr. Cutter and the young ladies of the sixties.

[1] Report of the Committee of the Overseers of Harvard College appointed to visit the Library for the Year 1863 . . . (Boston, 1864), pp. 6–7.

THE JAMES COLLECTION

BY RALPH BARTON PERRY

THE James family for three generations have been neighbors and members of Harvard University. The elder Henry James moved to Cambridge in 1866, and took up his residence on Quincy Street in the house which afterwards became the Colonial Club, on the site now occupied by the Faculty Club. This household was frequented by friends from the University circle, and the elder James himself was a member of the Visiting Committee for the Department of Philosophy, and was in 1873 elected an honorary member of the Harvard Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa. Meanwhile his oldest son, William, had been a student in the Lawrence Scientific School and in the Harvard Medical School, and was now beginning his long career as a teacher, first of anatomy and physiology, then psychology, and finally, after 1880, of philosophy. The second son, Henry, was a student of the Harvard Law School, before finally consecrating himself to the literary career which took him definitively to Europe in 1875. Of the sons of William James, the eldest, Henry 2nd, is now a Fellow of Harvard University, and the second, William Jr., resides in the house so long occupied by his father at 95 Irving Street.

The members of the James family preserved their letters from one another, as did many of those outside the family who were fortunate enough to receive letters from them. The elder Henry James as well as his two famous sons numbered among their correspondents many of the most distinguished men of their day. Both William and Henry James also preserved notes, and original drafts of their writings. There resulted a voluminous and rich accumulation of manuscript material.

It is this material which Henry James 2nd has gathered, has caused to be sorted and arranged for preservation and reference, and has now presented to Harvard, where it will find a place among the most valued treasures housed in the new Houghton Library. The physical ordering of the collection — its mounting, boxing, briefing and indexing — is due mainly to Elizabeth Perkins Aldrich, and is a model of accuracy and workmanship.

The earliest letter in the collection was written in 1816 by John James, nephew of William James of Albany, who was the father of the elder Henry, and the founder of the family in America; while the latest James letter was written by Henry Jr. (the novelist) in 1915, the year before his death. Thus the family letters cover exactly a century, and constitute a remarkable record, not only of the individuality of their writers, but of their contemporaries and of their times — from the "era of good feelings" and the beginnings of American nationalism down through the Civil War to the early years of the First World War. These letters number over six thousand items.

William James spoke of his father's "effortless possession of that style . . . which to its great dignity of cadence and full and homely vocabulary, united a sort of inward palpitating human quality, gracious and tender, precise, fierce, scornful, humorous by turns, recalling the rich vascular temperament of the old English masters." Of this style his letters offer abundant proof, especially the correspondence with Emerson, which embraces a sequence of some sixty letters equally divided between the two. In his letters to Emerson the elder James freely comments both on Emerson himself, and on their common friends — including the "owl-like" Hawthorne, and "Carlyle, the same old sausage sputtering in his own grease." His letters to his family and especially to his two celebrated sons reveal the tender affection which distinguished all three of these men and united them in a close intimacy despite their uniqueness and independence of mind.

The correspondence between the two brothers, William and Henry, covers precisely a half-century, from 1860 to 1910, and records their youthful enthusiasms, their self-discovery, and the warm and continuous interest of each in the other's developing career. They compared symptoms and experiences, their impressions of books and travel, and, as their paths diverged from the common domestic source, each gave to the other his candid comment and advice.

The original correspondence of William James contains an exchange of seventeen letters with Henry Adams; fifty-seven with Henry P. Bowditch, afterwards Dean of the Harvard Medical

School; twenty-five with John Jay Chapman; twenty-three with John Dewey; eleven with Charles William Eliot; thirty-eight with Stanley Hall; twenty-four with William Dean Howells; seventy-nine with Hugo Münsterberg; thirty-eight with F. W. H. Myers; one hundred sixty-six with Charles S. Peirce; thirty-nine with Charles Renouvier; eighty-two with Josiah Royce; twenty-two with George Santayana; thirteen with H. G. Wells; and twenty-one with Barrett Wendell. The correspondence with Henri Bergson, containing forty-five items, gives the history of the mutual discovery of two of the most eminent thinkers of their times, originating independently on different continents, but each finding in the other a confirmation of his deepest insights.

Of the papers of William James the collection contains the original manuscripts of eight or more of his articles and addresses, and of parts of four of his books; a large number of note-books and loose notes; reprints, clippings and reviews; numerous articles written about James at the time of his death; reproductions of his drawings; his "anthropological collection" of one hundred or more photographs, showing his interest in physiognomy; and diaries kept at intervals over a period of forty-two years.

The diaries of William James are of two types. In his early years he would sometimes record his struggles with some philosophical problem — thinking on paper, and returning day after day to the same difficulties until he saw his way to a solution. But for the most part his diaries were merely jottings of his engagements, or the minor incidents of his domestic life.

Henry James Jr. kept a similar diary, but his "journals" are of a wholly different character. They reflect the regret and resolution which he recorded in 1887: "So much has come and gone, so much that is now too late to catch, to reproduce, to preserve. I have lost too much by not having acquired the note-taking habit . . . I ought to endeavor to keep, to a certain extent, a record of passing impressions of all that comes, that goes, that I see and feel and observe. To catch and keep something of life — that's what I mean." This endeavor was realized intermittently between the years 1878 and 1911, in pages of suggested names and incidents, resembling the preliminary sketches of the painter.

Of Henry James Jr. the James Collection contains 1558 original letters together with 487 letters written to him by correspondents outside of his family. The earliest of his letters preserved in the present collection was addressed from Paris, previous to 1855, to his boyhood friend "Master E Van Winkle, 14 St., N York":

Dear Eddy

As I heard you were going to try to turn the club into a Theatre. And as I was asked w'ether I wanted to belong here is my answer. I would like very much to belong.

Yours Truly
H James

Despite his residence abroad Henry James kept in close touch with his family, writing frequently and at great length of the events of his life, of his friends and of his impressions of Europe. American correspondents outside the family who preserved considerable numbers of his letters that are now to be found in this collection include Francis Boott and his daughter Elizabeth (Mrs. Frank Duveneck), Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Grace Norton, and Theodora Sedgwick. A number of Henry James's letters have already come to Harvard as portions of the Lowell, Norton, and Howells manuscript collections. These letters afford clear evidence of the persistence and undiminished strength of the bond that united him with America. They also reveal the strong personal attachments and the abundant spontaneity of a man supposed to delight in elaborate utterance. While William's letters are completely characteristic and of one piece with his professional work and daily conversation, those of Henry tend to become complementary to his published writings. In his early years the main stream of his experience and thought flooded his letters, but in later years this stream was brought more and more within the domain of his conscious art, while his letters were largely devoted to outpourings of his personal concern for his distant family and friends, or the simple narration of the incidents of his life.

Outside of family correspondence the James Collection is richer in letters *to*, than in letters *by*, Henry James. Of the 815 letters by Henry James the bulk are to the American correspond-

ents named above. There are twenty-two letters to George Du Maurier, and these with the forty from Du Maurier in return form the only complete correspondence with his more illustrious friends. But the letters *from* his illustrious friends are notable indeed. The collection contains ninety original letters from Paul Bourget, forty-three from William Dean Howells, twenty-five from Robert Louis Stevenson, nineteen from James Russell Lowell, seventeen from Edmund Gosse, fifteen from Fanny Kemble, fifteen from Turgenev, thirteen from Charles Eliot Norton, twelve from Rudyard Kipling, ten from George Trevelyan, ten from H. G. Wells, and one or more from Thomas Hardy, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Thomas H. Huxley, George Meredith, Helena Modjeska, Sir Arthur Pinero, John S. Sargent, G. Bernard Shaw, Henry Adams, Matthew Arnold, James M. Barrie, Aubrey Beardsley, Robert Bridges, Rupert Brooke, George Burne-Jones, Joseph Conrad, Coquelin, Alphonse Daudet, Leslie Stephen, Hugh Walpole, Owen Wister, and W. B. Yeats.

The Collection contains some manuscript notes and a considerable amount of typescript of Henry James's later writings, including his plays, parts of *The Sense of the Past*, *The Ivory Tower*, and *The Middle Years*, and a few short stories and articles; also the entire manuscript revision of *The American*. There is a miscellany of biographical items and an interesting sketch-book which testifies to the talent for drawing and painting which is so notable and widespread a feature of the James heredity.

To speak only of the "Three Jameses" who have found a place in the history of letters, would give an inadequate impression of the wealth of material comprised within this Collection. The early history of the family, centering in William of Albany, is well documented by letters, legal records, portraits, and genealogical material. Of later generations several share the honors with William and the two Henrys. There are letters from Alice the sister; from Robertson and "Wilky," the younger brothers of William and Henry Jr.; and from Mrs. Henry James Sr. Alice Howe James, wife of William, figures in this collection as the recipient rather than as the author of letters. Especially notable is a sequence of twenty-two letters received by her from John

Greenleaf Whittier between the years 1874 and 1888, the first of which attributes to her the inspiration for a volume of his verse.

William James was born in 1842 and his brother Henry in 1843. By a fortunate conjunction of circumstances their centenary coincides with the completion of this superb collection, and with the opening of the Houghton Library now prepared to receive it. Gratitude to the donor may thus be happily commingled with the memory of great men who have so immeasurably enriched both the tangible and the intangible treasure of the University.

The "Collection of James Family Papers" was formally transferred to the University in letters addressed to Mr. Metcalf on December 16, 1941. Accompanying the gift is a statement of the terms on which the collection is available for use, from which the following paragraphs are excerpted:

1. Subject to conditions hereinafter expressed and except in so far as others may have some legal or moral claim to consult or quote material in this collection or to be consulted about its use, I intend the President and Fellows of Harvard College to have complete ownership and control over everything in the collection, including the right to publish and to copyright unpublished material, and to permit or to prohibit publication and copyright by others. On the one hand, I hope that the rights and powers thus conferred will be so exercised as to facilitate the work of mature and competent scholars. On the other hand I hope that particular care will be exercised not to permit immature and unscholarly persons to exploit this material.

2. Unless clear reason for an exception appears, no student at Harvard or elsewhere shall be permitted access to these manuscripts and papers or be supplied with copies or extracts. Subject to the restriction in the following paragraphs, and subject to such regulatory safeguards as the authorities of the University or its Library may impose, descendants of persons by whom letters in the collection were written or to whom they were addressed may, however, be permitted to examine such papers.

3. Permission to publish any portion of these manuscripts and papers shall be accorded only upon the unanimous recommendation of a committee of not less than three appointed by the President of the University.

BOOKS FOR THE DEPOSIT LIBRARY

BY ANDREW D. OSBORN

FORTY years ago President Eliot drew up the program for a storage library for little-used books. The problem as he saw it was to devise a mode of storing such books so that they are kept safe and accessible, yet at a low cost for shelter and annual care. Inexpensive buildings on cheap land would serve such purposes. The books in such storehouses would be arranged by size. For this arrangement he proposed that each book should be marked by a label at the top of the back which would receive only a serial letter and number.

How farsighted President Eliot was can be seen from the erection of the New England Deposit Library in Allston. This building embodies his plan not only in broad outline but also in many particulars, though some details he proposed will not be followed, such as his suggestion to store the books two and three deep on the shelves.

In 1903 William Coolidge Lane developed the proposal by describing the kind of books that could go into a deposit library. He suggested four main classes:

1. Obsolete textbooks, including historical compends, scientific manuals, arithmetics, grammars, readers, spellers, and exercise books, both English and foreign; classical texts for school use, since reëdited in better form; with other school books which have passed out of use.

2. Encyclopedias, dictionaries and other reference books both general and special, that have been replaced by better and later works.

3. Popular treatises of various kinds that have been compiled from what may have been the best authorities available in their day, but are now incorrect or incomplete in their facts.

4. Bulky sets, such as files of directories and registers, statistical reports of many kinds, newspapers, government documents, catalogs of schools and colleges, annual reports of states, cities and towns, and a host of educational, charitable and industrial institutions.

Lane pointed out that the first three classes comprise compilations based on facts recorded by others. They are not in themselves original records; nevertheless as secondary works they do have some permanent historic value and deserve preservation somewhere and somehow.

Selection of books for the Deposit Library began in 1940 on lines similar to those laid down by Mr. Lane. The first books chosen from Widener were taken from current accessions, from material received by gift, exchange or bulk purchase. Individual purchased books have generally been excluded from consideration because presumably they are bought for a definite need. It is expected that upwards of 20 percent of the annual accessions can be sent directly to the Deposit Library. The second step in selecting books was to examine the stacks to see which whole classes and large sets could be transferred. The whole classes are being transferred without changing the classification.

"Agr" (agriculture, the old books on the subject, the newer ones having been classified in economics), "Cyc" (encyclopedias), "Dir" (directories), "Juv" (juvenile literature) and "Reg" (registers) are whole classes being transferred. The stack directory will show that these classes are located in the Deposit Library, which means that there is no need to change the catalog records. The shelf-lists are being copied on cards which will provide the Deposit Library with an author card for each title. The shelf-lists themselves will be transferred, and can be marked if any or all books are reclassified when they reach the new building. Each class is inventoried before being sent, so that consignment and receipt of the books will be in order.

Some few items from these classes will be retained at Widener since they are judged to have greater current use. These are marked with the letter W prefixed to the old call number. For them, as for the Treasure Room material in the same classes, a card shelf-list has been made.

Sets taken from anywhere in the stacks are being reclassified. Departments of instruction, individual professors and members of the library staff are consulted before a decision is made to transfer material.

The classification scheme, following President Eliot's idea, is based on the size of books. Each classmark is followed by a serial number. The scheme is as follows:

KC books up to and including 7″ in height
KD books over 7″ and up to and including 8″
KE books over 8″ and up to and including 9″
KF books over 9″ and up to and including 10″
KH books over 10″ and up to and including 14″
KJ books over 14″ and up to and including 17″
KN newspapers and books over 17″

These classes were arrived at by taking the number of shelves it is possible to get in a section according to various uniform heights. Not all possibilities were exhausted, since the savings would not be worth too much refinement. As far as the new accessions are concerned, experience has shown that nearly half the books classify in KD, which would allow ten shelves to a 7′ 6″ section. Apart from newspapers, the Deposit Library should average better than nine shelves to such a section, whereas Widener averages under six.

Two other classes are being used, KP for items with poor paper or for other books purposely sent to the Deposit Library for protection, and KS for incomplete serials. One value in having a class like KP is that better copies can be substituted readily if they are received in the library at any time, the classmark serving as a warning signal in this respect. If a serial is complete it goes not in KS but in KC–KN.

It costs just one cent to classify a book on this basis, just over a cent per title and just under a cent per volume. Simplified cataloging has similarly reduced the cost of cataloging. Figuring searching, typing, cost of cards and filing at their standard rates, the cost of cataloging K books is about half that for regular books. Actually it is somewhat less than half, since K books have relatively fewer cards to buy, type or file. The principal saving in cataloging is the omission of collation, notes and source. There is one gain to the catalogers, not to be reckoned in dollars and cents, and that is a better sense of values due to having the less valuable material separated out from the general flow of work.

Unbound items are not bound. If the covers are sufficiently firm the books go on the shelves in that condition. If paper covers are too light, or protection is called for in other ways, envelopes or wrappers are used, no lettering being used on them, however. The saving in the cost of binding is considerable. For new accessions going to the Deposit Library nearly one volume in eight would otherwise have had to be bound.

Tags are put on every tenth book, not on each one as President Eliot suggested. The exigencies of shelving in the Deposit Library are such that this saving can be effected where it would not be possible in the ordinary stacks. The eye can readily pick out a book required on either side of the one with a tag. Bookplates are not inserted in the K books. A rubber stamp on the back of the title page is the sole mark of library ownership. The process of preparing books for the shelves has thus been simplified greatly.

The Catalog Department with the advice of the Circulation Department has selected the material for the Deposit Library. This has been done because of the record work involved, and because current decisions can be made during the process of sorting.

Books sent to the Deposit Library are meant to be used. They can be consulted without delay in the Deposit Library itself, or can be made available at Widener or elsewhere in the University Library within twenty-four hours, thanks to the messenger service. Let the words of President Eliot answer anyone who is impatient at the inconvenience of locating these little-used books a mile from Widener: "The student and general reader alike should be willing to await the delivery of the book he wants for hours or even days, just as a naturalist waits for the season at which his particular material is to be found, or for the time of year when his plant flowers, or his moths escape from the chrysalis, or his chickens or his trout hatch. The real student ought to be capable of some forelooking, and of a certain deliberation in reading."

HARVARD LIBRARY NOTES

C. E. Walton EDITORS Gertrude M. Sullivan

SOMETIME during the course of last summer the residents of these parts were made aware of the fact that a slender pamphlet, in a mild shade of red, was circulating round amongst us. On its cover it bore the title, "A Handbook for Air Raid Wardens," and among other things it conveyed the pleasant news that practically all of us had been chosen as Air Raid Wardens because we were known to be reliable, responsible, and possessed of the needed qualities to lead, direct, and help people. Possibly we had not been entirely unaware of our own sterling characteristics, but the bold reassurance thus conveyed in print, and under authority of the United States Office of Civilian Defense, was not unwelcome.

Meantime it was apparent that this Commonwealth had been treated to a preview, since elsewhere in America local Defense Councils were still in process of selection, as indeed they are today. On the West Coast and in one or two of the Northern States the Command Post Exercises of the early fall made necessary the establishment of the elements of an Air Raid Warning System. Aside from this, however, the organization of Air Raid Precautions has not been swift. California and Nevada, and, on the East Coast, Florida have prepared and sent out a considerable number of mimeographed news bulletins, the pages of which are preoccupied with these early experiences. To this collection the Library of the Littauer Center of Public Administration is making additions from time to time. Of the same general character are part of the printed publications of New York State and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The admirable handbook published by the State of Virginia develops only the organizational phase in connection with establishment of State and Local Defense Councils.

The place of such a group in Government, and the means employed to confirm its purposes and to insure its functions, are all features of local government likely to be of interest chiefly to the student of Contemporary Politics. In this type of Civilian Defense Publication, therefore, is to be found merely a fresh sample of the working of community life.

Meantime, however, our little red pamphlet had served merely as the drum-major in a parade of khaki-colored publications coming from Washington, the nature of which is not yet fully apprehended. Obviously having to do with those mysterious capital letters, A. R. P., and yet not intended for general public consumption, these pamphlets implement a new phenomenon in American Democracy. Here are first a group of Planning Guides for distribution to staff executives and appropriate committees, and covering such subjects as "How to organize Civilian Protection," "The equipment and operation of emergency Medical Field Units," "The Protection of Industrial Plants," and "The Citizen Defense Corps." For technical personnel, that is to say engineers and executives, a series of Memoranda has been prepared covering the intricacies of communication in Report and Warning Centers, and stating further the results of a study of the effect of bombs on materials and structures.

Preparations for the training of volunteers from the civilian population have been unusually thorough. There is first a training guide for the use of instructors, outlining the Civilian Defense Curriculum and laying out courses, and recommending methods of study. There is next a series of about half-a-dozen textbooks covering protection against gas and fire, the question of first aid to chemical casualties, and the difficult problem of camouflage. In a series called "Lectures" printed in large type, the instructor is provided with the material of the different courses and has merely to read it. Finally for issue to enrolled volunteers there is a series of about a dozen handbooks and another series of Training Guides. It is here in this group of handbooks that our little red pamphlet is found to belong, although in a later day its place has been usurped by a younger brother in the form of a much fatter second edition.

These publications of the National Office of Civilian Defense are not meant for general distribution to the public but are intended to serve to aid the installation and smooth running of an Air Raid Precautions Organization, and for the training of a sufficient number of volunteers to carry on the work assigned. Washington will distribute copies to State Councils, which in turn will provide for the wants of Local Councils, and in most cases the size of the edition printed has been determined with a view to such limited distribution. It is pleasant to be able to say, therefore, that the College Library contains all but two of these publications, and, in the words of Librarian Sibley of the last century, although happily in a different connection, "We are on our way after those."

Friends of the Library

In November and February the first two letters to the Friends of the Library for this academic year went out in a new typographical dress. They were called "News of the Harvard Library" and were printed as single sheets, with three columns of type, in red and black, on a special grey paper. Future communications to the Friends will continue to take this form, since comment upon it has been generally favorable.

The new Houghton Library for Rare Books, which opened March 1st, as well as the newly commenced Deposit Library, and the hoped-for Undergraduate Library were discussed. The air conditioning system, and facilities for care of books and for study in the new Rare Book Library were commented upon, as well as the bomb proof shelter which everyone asks for, but which does not, in fact, exist! Some statistics were given of the great increase in the number of books borrowed for home use, which proves that the Library is making its books "work."

Finally, there was an accounting of gifts received from the 1400 odd members of the Friends since last March, and a promise of special privileges for the academic year just begun, including invitations to lectures and exhibitions, and the privilege of borrowing books without payment of the regular fee.

Anyone interested in joining this purely voluntary association of Friends of the Harvard Library is urged to send in his name to Philip Hofer, the Secretary of the organization. There are no annual dues and no obligations other than a sincere interest, which does not have to be expressed except at the individual's convenience.

The Library Club

During the 1940/41 season the Harvard University Library Club held three dinner meetings.

Book auctions was the subject of a very interesting talk by Mr. Philip Hofer, Curator of Printing and Graphic Arts in the College Library, at the first meeting in December.

In March the club members, meeting again at the Faculty Club, heard Mr. F. Paul Rossiter, manager of the trade book department of the Harvard Coöperative Society, tell of his experiences in book selling, after which Mr. Metcalf gave a brief review of developments and plans for physical changes in the University Library.

The final meeting, held in June at the Faculty Club of the Business School, included the annual business session and talks by Mr. William A. Jackson, who described the material and equipment for the new Rare Book Library; Dr. Andrew D. Osborn, who told of future plans for the Catalogue Department in the present Treasure Room; and Mr. Donald T. Clark, who talked on the physical effect of this second World War on the Business School Library.

Under the enthusiastic leadership of Mr. Walter W. Wright the Club sponsored two new projects during the year. A directory of Harvard University Library staff members was distributed in November 1940, and three numbers of a Harvard University Library Staff Bulletin were issued. This bulletin carries notices of changes in personnel, library news and information of general

interest to staff members, with the belief that such a publication can make a genuine contribution to the Club's purpose of promoting a "mutual better understanding and acquaintanceship among the officers and staff of the Harvard University Library."

NATALIE NICHOLSON

The College Library Staff and the War

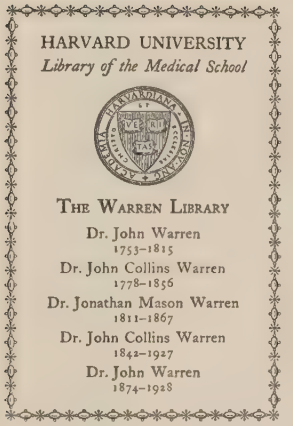
Since January 1941 eight members of the Library Staff have gone into military service: William J. Cantelmo, Robert D. Cottam, Richard F. Dillon, John W. Gleason, Harold Joachim, Robert W. Lovett, Alexander M. Madden and Theodore M. Nordbeck.

Miss Eliza W. Taft and Frederick G. Kilgour have left the Library for work in Government projects, either scientific or technical.

On the home front, Miss Elizabeth C. Ford is Chairman of the Sorting and Repairing Committee [for Cambridge] of the Victory Book Campaign. Robert H. Haynes is a graduate of the first State Air Raid Precautions School, held at the Public Latin School in Boston in the early summer of 1941. Since then he has lectured on, and demonstrated, the blackout for the Cambridge and Harvard A.R.P. schools. William H. Power has been Red Cross Instructor in First Aid since November. In four months well over two hundred individuals have come under his instruction, some of whom have taken both elementary and advanced courses. John E. Shea is Chief Air Raid Warden for the Library, and twenty-six members of the staff are wardens assigned to various posts in the Widener and Houghton buildings. Clarence E. Walton is Deputy Controller for Region 5 of the Massachusetts State Committee on Public Safety. Many other staff members have taken A.R.P. or First Aid courses, or are otherwise contributing to the war effort.

THE WARREN LIBRARY
OF THE
Harvard Medical School Library

BY ANNA C. HOLT



Of special interest among the several historical collections of books at the Medical School Library is the Warren Library, which tells the story of medical progress down through a long period of years. This Library is the result of the careful selecting and collecting of books and pamphlets on scientific and medical subjects by five generations of men in one family, each a physician, a scholar, and a teacher of Harvard medical students during most of his lifetime.

The books and pamphlets, about two thousand in number, were bequeathed to the Harvard Medical School by Dr. John Warren, who taught Anatomy at the School from 1901 until his untimely death in 1928. For the most part these books and pamphlets represent the work of men outstanding in the medical profession of their day, and covering a span of years from 1476 through 1928. Many of the contemporary volumes are autographed copies from the author to one or another Dr. Warren.

Inasmuch as each one of these five teachers recognized the value of a historical background for his subject the Library is well stocked with the works of the older writers. By way of illustration a few of the books belonging to this group will be briefly described.

The first member of this Harvard medical family, John Warren, was appointed Professor of Anatomy and Surgery for the new

Medical School at Harvard in 1782, was inducted into office October, 1783, and began lecturing soon afterward. His library was small, as a family of seventeen children did not leave much money to spend for medical books, which at that time, and for some years to come, were imported from abroad, an expensive undertaking.

However, there are sixteen well preserved and well thumbed volumes that bear the name of their first owner written in a firm and very legible hand. To-day, several of these volumes have the signatures of all five owners written on the flyleaf in proper order as the volume came down from father to son.

A few of the books most often consulted by their first owner, to judge by his marginal notes and the general appearance of wear, are, Thomas Bartolinus: *Anatomia Reformata*, 1658; *Pharmacopoeia Collegii Regalis Londini*, 1677; Christopher Plantin: *Vivae Imagines Partium Corporis Humani*, 1579; William Salmon: *Ars Chirurgica*, 1698; and *Synopsis Medicinae*, 1680; and William Smellie: *Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery*, 1766. Another little book, well read and studied, is John Morgan: *A Discourse Upon the Institution of Medical Schools in America*, 1765. This copy is inscribed from the author as follows: "To Doctor John Warren, Physician in Boston, This Copy of his Discourse on the Institution of Medical Schools in America, is presented by his respectful and affectionate Friend, John Morgan, Philad[a], Feb. 27, 1783."

Then came Dr. John Collins Warren of ether fame, who during a long life collected many volumes written by the older authors as well as a fair number by his own contemporaries. Here are several titles representing the more outstanding works in medicine and surgery from among the older writers. Bernhard Siegfried Albinus: *De Sceleto Humano*, 1762; and *Historia Musculorum Hominis*, 1734; Charles Bell: *The Anatomy of the Brain*, 1802; and, *Essays on the Anatomy of Expression in Painting*, 1806; also, *The Hand: Its Mechanism and Vital Endowments as Evincing Design*, 1833; John Bell: *Anatomy of the Human Body*, 1797; Thomas Elyot: *The Castle of Health Corrected and in Places Augmented by the Fyrste Authour Thereof*, 1541; Albrecht von Haller: *Primae Lineae Physiologiae*, 1751; William Harvey: *De Motu Cordis e Sanguinis*

BOOKPLATE OF DR. JOHN C. WARREN

Also used by his Grandson Dr. J. Collins Warren

in Animalibus, 1639; John Hunter: *Natural History of the Human Teeth*, 1771; Ambroise Paré: *Opera Chirurgica*, 1582; Andreas Vesalius: *De Humani Corporis Fabrica*, 1543; and Thomas Willis: *Opera Omnia*, 1681.

In addition to his many professional interests Dr. Warren was a student of natural history and enjoyed reading books about exploration, both on land and sea, as the many volumes he collected on these subjects bear witness.

A reminder of the respect felt for him by men in the profession much older than he is the presence of a thesis written by a student who came to Harvard from Canada, and after studying at the Medical School for one year was given his diploma in Medicine by Harvard University.[1] Peter de Sales La Terriere defended his thesis: "*A Dissertation on the Puerperal Fever*, Delivered at a Public Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, before the Reverend Joseph Willard, President, the Medical Professors and the Governors of the University in Cambridge, in America. Boston, 1789." When La Terriere sent the little pamphlet to Dr. Warren he inscribed the title page as follows: "For J. C. Warren, Esq., with the most profound Respect from the Author."

Now we pass along to Dr. Jonathan Mason Warren in the third generation, and a grandson of Dr. John Warren. Among the volumes in his library perhaps the three of most interest from among the older authors are: — Caspar Bauhinus: *De Remediorum Formulis, Graecis, Arabibus et Latinis Usitatis . . .*, 1619; Nathaniel Highmore: *Corporis Humani Disquisitio Anatomica . . .*, 1651; and Gaspar Taliacotius: *De Custorum Chirurgia per Institutionem*, 1597.

By the year 1840, medical journals were beginning to appear in greater numbers and in Dr. Warren's library this form of medical literature is well represented.

Both J. C. Warren and J. Mason Warren wrote extensively on many subjects and became known throughout the scientific world of the time. As a result they received many gifts of books and pamphlets from other writers on scientific subjects so that their

[1] Fitz, R.: Ann. Med. Hist. 1941, Ser. 3, Vol. 3, pp. 265–282; 395–417.

libraries contain contemporary works from England, France, Italy and Germany as well as the United States.

Carrying on the family tradition was Dr. John Collins Warren, grandson of the first of the name, and likewise a collector of books and journals. His interest went back to the beginning of printing and it is in his collection that the first medical incunabulum appears, Aurelius Cornelius Celsus: *Medicinae, Liber Primus . . . Liber Octavus*, 1497.

It was during the lifetime of this Dr. Warren that so many of the great discoveries in medicine and surgery were made. Especially notable was the work of Sir Joseph Lister leading to the introduction of antiseptic methods in surgery, and the introduction of ether anesthesia into surgery at the Massachusetts General Hospital by William Thomas Green Morton and the earlier Dr. J. C. Warren, which together did so much to ease the suffering of both patient and surgeon, in this important branch of medicine. There were many milestones along the way between these two discoveries and each is marked with the books and pamphlets that gave the knowledge to the world.

The last of the family to add to the library was another Dr. John Warren, who, like his great-great-grandfather, taught Anatomy at the Harvard Medical School. Continuing the family belief that the teaching of medicine should be grounded on its history he added many old as well as new titles to the ever-growing collection of books. Frequent trips abroad secured the interest and encouragement of many book dealers and some fine treasures were purchased for his historical collection. Through Dr. Warren's interest in the history of Anatomy nine incunabula became a part of his library. The books range from Caius Pliny, Secundus: *Historia Naturalis*, 1476, to Aristotle: *De Animalibus*, 1498.

Still other treasures may be found among this carefully selected group of the early writers, Gaspar Assellius: *De Lactibus, sive Lacteis Venis*, 1627, with its quaint color plates; William Hunter: *Anatomia Uteri Humani Gravidi Tabulis Illustrata*, 1774, the only medical book ever published by the famous Baskerville Press; Joannes Ketam: *Fasciculus Medicine*, 1513; and the amusing, well-illustrated volume by Jean Porta: *De Humana Physiognomonia*,

1593. There are many other titles equally interesting and various but space does not permit enumeration.

Each one of the Warren doctors wrote books and papers on a variety of subjects, and these family writings form an interesting collection filling several shelves, and describe the different interests of their authors.

John Warren, the head of the family, wrote but one book: *A View of the Mecurial Practice in Febrile Diseases*, Boston, 1813. However, he wrote many pamphlets on medical subjects, and his name appears as an officer, or sponsor, on most of the medical, civic and editorial committees of his generation. In 1812 a new medical journal appeared in Boston, *The New England Medical and Surgical Journal*, and the first paper to appear in Volume 1 is: "Remarks on Angina Pectoris," signed by John Warren, M.D.

Dr. John Collins Warren wrote several books and many papers on a wide variety of subjects: *A Comparative View of the Sensorial and Nervous Systems in Man and Animals*, Boston, 1822; *Letter to the Hon. Isaac Parker*, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, *Containing Remarks on the Dislocation of the Hip-joint, Occasioned by the Publication of a Trial which Took Place at Machias, in the State of Maine, June, 1824. With an Appendix of Documents from the Trial Necessary to Illustrate the Case*, Cambridge, 1826; *Surgical Observations on Tumors*, Boston, 1837; second edition, Boston, 1848; London, 1839; and a German translation, Berlin, 1839. Dr. Warren was the operating surgeon at the first public demonstration of the use of sulphuric ether in surgery at the Massachusetts General Hospital, October, 1846, and though an old man at the time, wrote several pamphlets on the subject: *Etherization; with Surgical Remarks*, Boston, 1848; *Effects of Chloroform and of Strong Chloric Ether, as Narcotic Agents*, Boston, 1849.

At least two publications reveal Dr. Warren's interest outside the field of medicine: the first, *Remarks on Some Fossil Impressions in the Sandstone Rocks of the Connecticut River*, Boston, 1854; the second, *The Mastodon Giganteus of North America*, New York, 1855.

That Dr. Warren followed the usual custom of the medical students of his day and studied abroad is evidenced by the pres-

ence of two books of lecture notes: *Notes on Dr. Charles Hope's Lectures on Chemistry, Edinburgh, A.D. 1800*; and *Notes of Dr. Monro's Lectures in Surgery, Edinburgh, 1800.*

Dr. J. Mason Warren, also a surgeon, was present when his father performed the history-making ether operation at the Massachusetts General Hospital in 1846, and to his interest in the events which followed is due the fine collection of pamphlets written on and about the still much disputed question "The Ether Controversy." In addition to many pamphlets, Dr. Warren wrote: *Surgical Observations, With Cases and Operations*, Boston, 1867; *Fissure of the Soft and Hard Palate*, Philadelphia, 1865.

Dr. J. Collins Warren, "Coll" Warren to his contemporaries, continued the family tradition of writing books and a great number of medical papers, among them a large book: *Surgical Pathology and Therapeutics*, Philadelphia, 1897; second edition 1900; and, in collaboration with Dr. A. Pearce Gould, Dr. Warren edited a two volume work: *International Text-book of Surgery*, by American and British authors, Philadelphia, 1902. His medical papers, on a diversity of subjects, make up four volumes, and in addition are numerous addresses before medical societies which have appeared in the publications of the respective organizations.

As a young man Dr. Warren studied under Rudolph Virchow, the great pathologist, and his notebook of the lectures, which he attended during the winter of 1868 in Berlin, bears eloquent testimony to his industry.

Dr. John Warren, the last member of this branch of the family to teach at the Medical School, was not a prolific writer. His book, *An Outline of Practical Anatomy*, Boston, 1924, went into a second edition, not published until after his death. It is used by the students at the Harvard Medical School as a guide in the dissecting room. A keen student of the history of Anatomy, Dr. Warren expressed this interest by collecting the works of the old masters rather than by writing on the subject himself. His library of books by the early writers and teachers of Anatomy remains as an eloquent memorial to him, and as a splendid historical background for the teaching of the history of medicine.

THE MATT B. JONES COLLECTION

BY WILLIAM A. JACKSON

IF the fire of the night of January 24, 1764, had not consumed the major part of the Harvard Library, it is probable that Harvard would be now far stronger in Colonial Americana than it is. The generosity of the donors who hastened to repair the losses of that disaster brought to our shelves many items of eighteenth century Americana which we cherish with pride. The gift of the Ebeling library in 1818, the benefactions of William Prescott and of Francis Parkman, the magnificent collection of Frederick Lewis Gay, and others too numerous to mention here, have indeed made the Harvard collection important.

However, it should be remarked that despite the interest of several Harvard librarians in the subject — Sibley, Winsor and Fiske, to mention only three — very little has been done by the Library on its own initiative to build up the collections in this field. The Library was not a bidder, for example, at any of the great sales of Americana, from the Brinley to the Goelet; and with good reason, for it did not have, and has never had, any special fund which might be devoted to the subject. The result has been that many items constantly required by students in this field and not uncommon in the market are not on the shelves of the Library. There are also numerous smaller categories in which there is important material but which lack two or three items to complete the series. Consequently, when the library of the late Matt Bushnell Jones was offered for sale, the opportunity was seized of filling in lacunae and acquiring many of the items which scholars might reasonably expect to find here.

Mr. Jones was a collector well known to Americanists, a student of Colonial history and particularly of the early history of Vermont, an active Friend of the Harvard Library, as well as of many other libraries, and a lovable man who is now much missed by his antiquarian and collecting friends. His collection was limited to British Colonies in North America from the earliest times until

the adoption of the Constitution. It was particularly noted for the completeness with which the Revolution, the Constitution, Vermont and New Hampshire Disputes, the Walters Music Controtroversy and many other subjects were covered, and for the fine condition of its copies.

Through the generous aid of some twenty Friends of the Library, the purchase was arranged of all the books in the Jones Collection which were lacking at Harvard. All the manuscripts, and many of the broadsides and maps were included, as well as a large number of books and pamphlets, all together something over six hundred items.

It is not possible to mention here more than a very few of the outstanding pieces, but they number twenty-nine Mather books, including the first book to be printed in Boston, 1675, the first edition of the *Massachusetts Bay Charter*, 1689, White's *Planters Plea*, 1630, Eburne's *Plaine Path-way*, 1624, and many other items of literary or historical importance. The manuscripts include the Revolutionary papers of Nicholas Cooke, Governor of Rhode Island, and afford a fine conspectus of the whole Colonial effort.

The selection of the Jones books was done in the Harvard Library after comparison of all duplicates, a matter which involved much labor; this, however, was justified by the number of unrecorded variants of important books which were thus disclosed. It has also indirectly initiated a survey of all the Americana holdings of the Library before 1800, with a resulting list of desiderata. Without special funds it is unlikely that the Harvard collection for this period will grow rapidly, but it is important to study it carefully in order to build up its stronger portions and to insure, so far as possible, that the student who turns to Harvard because of a relatively complete collection of some phase of early American history will not find that books of fundamental importance are lacking for his research.

THE LITTAUER CENTER LIBRARY: A FEW NOTES ON ITS ORIGIN

BY ELMER M. GRIEDER

THE library of the Graduate School of Public Administration is of such recent foundation that its history is no doubt fresh in the minds of most persons connected with the University Library. There is, however, a certain interest in the motive forces which resulted in its establishment, and which have always exerted a strong influence on its development. This paper is not so much an attempt to describe the library as an effort to give a coherent statement of the history and effect of these forces.

Preliminaries: The Problem

Some time before the Littauer grant was given for the establishment of a school of public administration, the condition of the public document collections in the University libraries became a matter of concern to a number of faculty members and librarians. For many years various libraries had collected these publications, sometimes intensively, and generally with reference to the subject fields which were pertinent to the libraries and to their associated instructional programs. The Law School, to cite but one example, had built up through the years an extraordinary collection of laws and codes from foreign countries and cities, as well as from the United States Government and subordinate units of government. This collection was supplemented by a great quantity of documentary material bearing directly or indirectly on the study of law, such as departmental reports, by-laws and regulations of various agencies, and the like.

The disadvantages of the situation as a whole lay in the fact that there were many document programs, but no program for the whole University. As a result, many sets which were not

especially valuable to any one library were neglected, others were duplicated more than was necessary, and the specific responsibility for filling gaps and building sets back to their earliest issues was often but vaguely assigned. To some extent the appointment of Mr. K. C. Elkins as document specialist in the Catalogue Department of the College Library, in 1928, remedied this situation. But it did not effect the coördination which was chiefly desirable to clarify and systematize the document collecting activities of the University; and the vast increase in the influx of depository and other material in Widener necessitated a proportionate increase in work on current accessions, so that the improvement of the situation which might have been expected did not fully materialize.

Meanwhile, the increasing importance of source material for research purposes, the growing interdependence of economic, historical, and political studies, and the development of intensive techniques of research made thorough exploration of the document field more important than ever. The need was felt with special force in the Departments of Economics, Government, and History. All during the thirties there were sporadic discussions and suggestions looking toward the formulation of a program which could perhaps be put in partial operation at once, and which would be ready for use when sufficient funds were available for a more extensive activity. Dr. Arthur H. Cole, in his dual capacity of Professor of Business Economics and Librarian of the Baker Library, was much interested in these activities. In a memorandum, Dr. Cole thus characterized the Harvard collections: " . . . though the assembly of governmental material in the Harvard library system is by no means negligible, it is distinctly second-rate, and by its unevenness and frequently spotty character reveals the consequences of haphazard growth."

The Library also played a part in these preliminary moves. Mr. C. E. Walton, Assistant Librarian in charge of the Order Department, having made a thorough study of archive practice in connection with his work on the University Archives, applied the principles involved to the masses of foreign and domestic documentary material in the "document reserve" on D floor of Wide-

ner. This experiment demonstrated the possibility of arranging such publications in a usable fashion, without the time-consuming and expensive process of full cataloguing and subject classification. He also undertook a union list of documents in the libraries of metropolitan Boston, which he carried as far as the Union and Continuation catalogues in Widener, including both Harvard holdings and Library of Congress entries, so that the list was a bibliography as well as a catalogue.

Plans and Definitions

The creation of the Littauer Foundation in 1935, for the establishment of a school of public administration, opened the way for a reappraisal of the situation and definite plans for its amelioration. Although the size and scope of the school were as yet undetermined, the Littauer Commission, which was appointed to settle these matters, formed a sub-committee on the library, consisting of Professor Morris B. Lambie, Professor H. H. Burbank, and Dean W. B. Donham. This committee in turn appointed a consulting committee composed of Dr. Cole, Chairman, Professor Robert P. Blake, Director of the University Library, Professor E. R. James, Librarian of the Law School, and Professors C. J. Friedrich and E. P. Herring of the Department of Government. After considering the problem in its various ramifications, this committee submitted a report to the Littauer Commission on April 27, 1936. It opened with the observation that any ideal solution to the document problem would be greatly qualified in application by the existing activities and interests of the Law School, the Business School, Widener, and other Harvard libraries. In effect, the library of the new school, which was already slated to be the center of document activity, could not start *de novo*; it would build on the foundation of what had been done, and fit itself into the existing situation with constant reference to what was currently being done. Although this seems sufficiently obvious, it deserves mention as a recurring factor in the history of the new library.

The general tenor of the report was that there should be a uni-

fied document collection, so far as feasible, not physically separated from cognate materials in the social sciences, with such duplication of current documents as might be advisable in view of the physical separation and overlapping interests of various schools in the University. A single historical collection of older documents was recommended, with the reservation that legal material should remain in the Law School — where it logically belongs. The establishment of a separate document section, with an Assistant Librarian at its head, was recommended, and within his section facilities and resources were to be provided for the bibliographical and research work necessary to its efficient operation. The problem of housing was taken up, and since neither Widener nor any other existing building was considered able to provide the necessary space, it was decided that additional facilities for housing the collection would be required. It will be noted that the committee considered the situation as a whole, and in one clause of its report stated that it was difficult "to visualize the part which the new school of public administration can or should play in connection with government documents, since it has so hazy an idea of the scope and probable activities of the school." Three possibilities were broached: that the library of the school should be a temporary recipient for current documents, later transferring them to a central depository; second, that all documents, both early and current, relating to local government, be transferred to the new library; third, that the new school should take the responsibility for all governmental documents, both current and historical, so far as they were not desired by other libraries. Under this scheme, the library would become the central depository previously mentioned.

The committee, moreover, was authorized to employ Dr. Frederick F. Blachly, of the Brookings Institution, to survey the situation and make recommendations for its improvement. The Blachly report is undoubtedly the most exhaustive analysis of the document problem in a given situation that has ever been made. It is impossible to summarize its conclusions, although in general they agreed with those of the committee. The report was accompanied by an immense document bibliography of titles

now in the Harvard libraries, and of titles recommended for the new library.

The report of the Littauer Commission itself recommended that the nucleus of a library be assembled, and that it be closely articulated with the other libraries of the University; but it did not go into detail on matters of content or organization.

Meanwhile, Professor Lambie had collected a number of classification and organization plans from existing public administration libraries; and the curricular work of the school having begun in the autumn of 1937, the library began to form itself from the materials purchased by the seminars. It was obvious that steps would have to be taken to organize it.

Realization

The library began operations on February 2, 1938, when the Assistant Librarian took up his quarters in the Bureau of Municipal Research. The Littauer Center opened its doors on February 6, 1939. In the intervening year, a number of bibliographical researches were made, plans were drawn for the transfer of certain collections to the new library, and several seminar collections were put in order.

The nucleus of the library was formed of three existing collections: the Bureau of Municipal Research, the Review of Economic Statistics Library, and the Graduate Economics Library. It comprised about 12,000 books and pamphlets. In addition there were some 3000 items already collected by seminars, most of which were placed in the seminar rooms in the Littauer Center. On June 30, 1941, the library had grown to about 70,000 books and pamphlets. The greater part of this growth has been due to the acquisition of material from the Massachusetts State Library, the Law School, the Business School, and Widener; but many organizations and individuals, the federal, state, and city governments, and a large number of labor unions and trade associations, have also made great contributions.

It very soon became evident that the library in the Littauer Center would have a dual role. In its relation to the Graduate

School of Public Administration, of which it is an integral part, it provides and prepares for use the research materials necessary to the seminars. These seminars are the instructional media of the School, and, in connection with them, individual projects are carried on by the students. The library must therefore collect large quantities of research material not directly required for reserve purposes. Each seminar has a fund for the purchase of books and other items which it needs; but many more, which seminars do not find of immediate interest, are required for research and thesis work. These are the materials which the library must buy or beg.

The organization and administration of the library are also largely determined by the type of student and the work which he does. In general, maximum flexibility in every respect is desirable for an exclusively graduate clientele, and it has been maintained, often at the expense of the convenience and statistical accuracy obtainable by a more rigid structure and routine. Its position as a service unit, adapted specifically to the character of the school and its constituents, is emphatically the first consideration of the library.

The second aspect of its situation lies in its relationship to the whole library system of the University. An appreciation of its position in this respect, and the implications of it, developed comparatively slowly. The first actual step in making the Littauer Library a storehouse and clearing center for government documents was the transfer, in 1939, of the entire document reserve from D floor in Widener; there followed the transfer of the state and foreign "Document" classes, with a few exceptions, such as Slavic and British documents. These measures were undertaken on an initiative arising outside the library. Further steps were soon proposed by the library itself, as the necessity for a more logical document organization throughout the University, and the possibilities which the Littauer Center opened, were more fully appreciated. As a result a scheme for the division of the state document field, carrying over also into foreign documents, was drawn up. In accordance with this plan the classified state documents in the fields of finance and taxation, labor, public welfare

— to cite a few examples only — were transferred to Littauer, specifically legal items to the Law School, and material on business to the Baker Library. The responsibility for various sets was definitely attached to the library housing them. A program for the filling of gaps in sets and disposing of duplicates by exchange or transfer was also initiated.

An important factor in the evolution of the Littauer Center as a reservoir of government documents, and a depository for duplicates, has been the mere matter of size. Having three stack floors, with an approximate capacity of 250,000 volumes, the building has the physical characteristics necessary for such a use. If its library capacity had been, say, 75,000 volumes, it is safe to say that the scope of its activities would have been sharply curtailed. Two stack floors are now finished, and the third is used for storage of unrecorded material. It is probable that for some time there will be enough space to permit its expansion as a genuine document center. Indeed, the restriction on its tendency in this direction has been less lack of space than of other resources for preparing and recording documents. There are many things still to be done, but they must be done slowly.

It is obvious that in all measures taken to organize the library, to establish its administrative practice, and to clarify and systematize the document collecting activities of the several libraries, the logic of a given situation has exercised a very large influence. The character and needs of the student body and faculty, financial limitations, the interests and resources of existing libraries, have in turn played determining parts in formulating plans and carrying them out. An example of this is the recent movement of labor union publications from Widener to Littauer. With the increasing interest in such materials in the School of Public Administration, it is a logical step, and it prevents competition in the same field between units of the University Library.

At present the Littauer Library is, for the most part, unclassified. A shelf arrangement on archive principles has been made for each country, state, and city, with separate sections for nonofficial periodicals and yearbooks, labor union publications, and monographs. Future developments will no doubt be in the direc-

tion of somewhat more rigid routines, a more elaborate system of records, and more thorough subject analysis of the collection. The library is extraordinarily sensitive to the trends of the seminars, because of its constant contact with them, and the large number of new books — generally half of those purchased by the school — which they buy. Therefore, the method and content of the seminars, as they change from year to year, leave a permanent impression on the library. This is, perhaps, the most valuable single force tending to make the library a vital factor in the program of the School.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF CATALOGUING IN THE LAW LIBRARY

BY ROBERT B. ANDERSON

PROBABLY it will not be too far from the truth to say that the father of legal cataloguing was Martin Lipen (1630–1692), known to the legal fraternity as Lipenius. Lipen was not a lawyer, but a bibliographer and sub-master at various German "Gymnasia." Although a prolific writer, none of his work is of any particular value today except his *Bibliotheca realis juridica.* The original edition of this book published at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1679 is reputed to be, like his other work, defective and inaccurate; but able editors of later editions have created a tool indispensable for librarians and collectors of early continental European law books. I suppose hardly a week passes that some one in this library does not have occasion to consult this bibliography. It is in the form of a subject index in Latin, followed by a brief author index.

The first cataloguers of English law books seem to have been the booksellers. One of the earliest of their productions is *A Catalogue of the Common and statute law-books of this realm . . . to Hilary-term 1714,* London, Printed by J. N. for J. Walthoe, 1714. Evidently not many of the volumes catalogued for Walthoe could have been available at Harvard. According to Charles Sumner, the first Catalogue of the Library of the University, published in 1723, lists seven volumes on the common law.

The Library of the Law School had no librarian appointed by the Corporation before September 1870, when William Abbott Everett was chosen. From 1830 to September 30, 1870, it was administered by student librarians.

The first catalogue, printed in 1826, was prepared by John B. Hill and William G. Stearns, students in the school, and no money for its publication was provided by the Corporation. A note in a copy here says "The students wanted a catalogue, and this was

prepared and sold among themselves." A printed note in the catalogue reads: "The Library of the University, to which the Law Students have access contains several hundred volumes of Law Books." Some of these volumes are listed in this catalogue and are marked with a dagger; others belonging to Prof. Stearns and deposited in the Law Library for the use of the students are also listed, and marked with a star.

The third of the student librarians, who served from 1832 to 1834, was Charles Sumner. The second catalogue of this Library was prepared by him, and printed by Charles Folsom, printer to the University. The preface is dated December 31, 1833. To this volume a supplement of "titles of the works on the Roman, Spanish and French Law, bequeathed by the late Samuel Livermore, Esq., of New Orleans" was printed in 1835. The preface, dated January 1, 1835, is unsigned. The student librarian at the time was George Gibbs.

A second edition of Sumner's catalogue was issued in 1841, with a preface signed by William R. Woodward who was student librarian at the time. In this volume, after the author list there is a "Systematic Index," a first attempt at classification. According to Mr. Woodward the Library was now placed "among the first in this country, or perhaps in any country, as a collection of general and municipal jurisprudence."

The fourth and last catalogue of this series was printed in Cambridge by Metcalf & Co., printers to the University in 1846. It is an author catalogue with a short subject-index. We do not know here by whom it was compiled. Eben Francis Stone was the student librarian in 1846, and he may have been responsible for it, but it seems much more likely to have been the work of John Gage Marvin who was student librarian from 1843 to 1845. Marvin's *Legal Bibliography* was printed in 1847 and for many years thereafter was the best American work of its kind. By the way, in his preface he pays an interesting tribute to the Harvard Library in the following terms: "The very liberal manner in which the use of books is granted at this University, the admirable order and condition in which they are kept, and the conveniences for consulting them, are worthy of imitation, and will be fully ap-

preciated by those who have had occasion to make researches at other Libraries, where quite a different regime prevails." After the 1846 catalogue was printed, very little, if any, cataloguing seems to have been done here for a very long period.

Meantime two outstanding problems had arisen in law cataloguing due to the rapid growth of the decisions of the courts and the multiplication of the volumes of statute law. Some economical method of handling this material, that would save the time of both the cataloguer and of the busy lawyer, was urgently needed. Charles C. Soule in his *Lawyer's Reference Manual*, published in 1883, seems to have solved the first of these problems, and William J. C. Berry, Librarian of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the second. Both adopted a tabular method of listing, showing on a few pages the essential contents of a great many volumes. I am not sure of Berry's part, but as far as I know, the first printed use of tables in cataloguing session laws is to be found in his Catalogue of the Bar Association Library published in 1892. See also a statement of S. B. Griswold, Law Librarian of the New York State Library (quoted in Law Library Journal v. 16, p. 3), in which he says of Mr. Berry's catalogue: "I think it is the first catalogue which gives the Session laws of the States by sessions."

Interest in law cataloguing seems to have been revived here in the latter part of the 19th century. Although there was no pretence of a catalogue yet, the Librarian had a scrap-book in which were pasted titles of selected law books catalogued for us at intervals by the College Library.

In the summer of 1901, I think, Mr. Belden (who was then Secretary of the School) and I started what by a stretch of the imagination might be called a card catalogue. We begged or borrowed from Mr. Kiernan of the College Library such cards as he would let us have, and set to work. (The College used a small sized card so we followed suit.) We took the titles where we could from the backs of the volumes, listing last editions only with places and dates of publication. The other editions were covered by a note, without places or dates (e.g. L. S. has also 1st, 5th and 6th eds.). The main object of this finding list was to prevent duplication.

About a year later a catalogue department was established here with Mr. Belden, now Assistant Librarian, at the head. Four additional persons were added to our library staff to assist him, among them Miss Frances M. Birtwell, a trained cataloguer who came to us from the Divinity School Library. She was the working head of the English catalogue, and whatever merit our printed volumes may have is due in a great measure to her. This group worked on the Anglo-American books only, preparing copy for a printed catalogue and concurrently making cards for a card catalogue for use in the Reading Room. I had nothing to do with this work at the time, but I recall the examination of many printed volumes of law library catalogues by the staff before the work was started, and the decision to shorten the titles by leaving out non-essential words. This has troubled us a bit since, when these words omitted happen to be at the beginning of a title, with no indication of the omission by dots. This practice has long since been abandoned. Mr. Belden resigned in September 1908, shortly before our English Catalogue was printed. This printed catalogue, by the way, is an alphabetical arrangement by authors only, money never having been available to print the third volume which was to have been a subject-index.

When the English Catalogue was nearly ready for the press, on June 26, 1908, to be exact, work was started on a catalogue of the foreign (non Anglo-American) law. Heretofore foreign books had been in the finding-list only. Contrary to Continental European practice it was decided generally to adopt a strictly alphabetical arrangement for this catalogue, rather than a systematic one. Any other method would have required a minute examination of books in about a dozen different languages to determine the precise field covered by each volume, and would have involved us in difficulties out of which only half a dozen experts in as many different systems of law could have extricated us. This does not mean, however, that an alphabetical sequence has always been adhered to, even in the case of the treatises. For example, we file translations directly after original editions regardless of the alphabet.

In the case of the statute law and other material catalogued

under countries we have adopted a systematic arrangement of our own which we think is particularly adapted to the collection now here and to the future development of the foreign collection as now planned. Although at times I think our Foreign Subject Index, like Topsy, "jest growed," on the whole I hope it serves its purpose, which is to enable a user of foreign books to find what he is looking for without too much difficulty, if the material is in this library.

VISITING SCHOLARS

BY ROBERT H. HAYNES

A "visiting scholar" at the Harvard College Library is not necessarily a scholar in the technical or academic sense of the term, or even a visitor. He may be a local person doing a special piece of research, not a teacher, and not claiming to be a professional producer of scholarly works. However, he may answer our description of a visiting scholar: one who is not actively connected with the University as a student, an officer or a member of the University staff in any capacity, but who is allowed to make use of our library facilities for a special piece of research and for a limited period.

The majority, it is true, are active participants in the scholarly world. Professors and instructors from other colleges and universities — alive and alert men and women digging up with great enthusiasm material for another book or article — form, as might be expected, a large group in the ranks of the visitors. Another main group is made up of visiting graduate students of all sorts and conditions, some purposeful and cheerful, working in a businesslike manner, others fumbling, not particularly happy, and apparently not knowing what it is all about. The graduate students have one thing at least in common; all, almost without exception, are at-

tempting to write a thesis. The assortment of subjects under investigation would make a compilation at once interesting, instructive, tedious, and in spots faintly amusing. We know that some of the work done here will doubtless result later on in masterpieces of great magnitude and value, while some of it is merely practice on the part of beginners. But we know that this eternal researching on the part of scholars is adding constantly to the sum of human knowledge.

Always it is interesting to be in contact with the writer of a best seller, and occasionally one appears among our visiting scholars. We have never had the author of a best selling purely fictional novel, nor a great poet — at least composing in the Library. But we do find at intervals the writer (and he always seems to be a most engaging person) of a best selling historical novel. Less known authors, equally welcome, come not infrequently; and sprinkled among our guests are clergymen, lecturers, teachers in secondary schools, genealogists, business and professional people. All of them give us joy by their presence, and many have become our firm and loyal friends.

Summer is the big season for visitors naturally enough, for it is "free" time for professors and graduate students — free, in the sense that the academic year is over, and the way is now clear to gather material for a book or thesis. The college teacher, it is pretty well understood, must, if he is going to get ahead, continue to produce his books and articles. One summer not so long ago a tally showed that we had scholars from thirty-six different states of the Union, from a majority of the European countries, from India, China and Japan, from four South American countries, from Mexico, Cuba, and one Central American country.

In recent years we have had the pleasure of welcoming between seven and eight hundred visiting scholars during the year. They stay of course for varying lengths of time. A few professors come in term time while on leave from their own university for a half or a whole year; and some come for the recess periods at Christmas and Easter. Some settle down to work for the entire summer; while others stop only for a week or two while on the way to "wet a line" in the lakes and streams of Maine, or when passing

through Cambridge on the way back from a vacation in New Hampshire or Vermont, or at the seashore. What the future will bring we do not know. Already there is a dropping off in the number of our visiting scholars, even though we get our share of "refugees in reverse," who in normal times would go to Europe for their special research.

Our visiting scholars at Widener, added to those at the other libraries of Harvard and at the museums and laboratories, make a fairly large clientele outside the Harvard community. Our service to them is one that the University expects to give, and gives gladly, one that is taken in stride, and of which little account appears on its books. Our guests make a splendid point of contact with other colleges and institutions throughout the country and the world, and here at Widener we feel that they help to keep our Library blood circulating.

The New England Deposit Library

The New England Deposit Library officially opened its doors on March 2, 1942, with Mr. Robert L. Work, who since October, 1941, had served as Assistant in charge of Exchanges and Duplicates in the College Library, as its Librarian. The Harvard College Library began to move books into the building on Monday, March 9. Other members are expected to start filling their shelves later in the month.

THE ANNALS OF JOSIAH COTTON

BY C. K. SHIPTON

A LONG bibliographical chase has at last come to a happy ending. One Josiah Cotton of Plymouth, who was a nephew of Cotton Mather, and graduated here in 1698, kept a life-long record which was a combination of diary and annual summing up of his thoughts regarding his affairs and friends. Because he was at one time or another a schoolmaster, preacher, register of probate, judge, member of the General Court, and religious controversialist, he came into a good deal of information the possession of which, preserved in his diary, has been of great interest to scholars. Several historians of past generations saw this manuscript and quoted from it explosive bits about this practice or that individual, bits which incited the present generation to hunt for the source in hope of obtaining more information. Unfortunately the original, a contemporary copy, and another copy made about eighty years ago had all disappeared. The natural suspicion that there was a campaign to suppress Cotton's sprightly account of men and affairs only whetted our appetites. Beginning with resumption of the work on the Sibley series of Harvard biographies in 1930, the interest and the search were quickened. Many letters were written, one long series to an elderly lady in the West who claimed to have the original manuscript but could produce, after long persuading, only a scrapbook of newspaper clippings relating to Josiah Cotton. Last year, after we had given up hope, a copy of the manuscript turned up in Canada; and now the original has been acquired by the Library. It is a gold mine of historical information which ought to be made available to scholarship by publication.

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